

Rader Access

Ten Year Area Management Plan FY 2013 – 2022



Lisa B Allen

Forestry Division Chief

1-27-14

Date

Rader Access Management Plan Approval Page

PLANNING TEAM

Linda Chorice, MDC Outreach and Education

Frances Main, MDC Resource Forester

Kara Tvedt, MDC Fisheries Management Biologist

Kevin Hedgpeth, MDC Wildlife Management Biologist


Matt Curry, MDC Private Land Conservationist

Rhonda Rimer, MDC Natural History Biologist

Jerry Austin, MDC Conservation Agent

SOUTHWEST REGION

SW RCT Chair


Signature

12-31-13
Date

FORESTRY DIVISION

Forestry Division Unit Chief


Signature

1-14-14
Date

OVERVIEW

- **Official Area Name:** Rader Access, #8611
- **Year of Initial Acquisition:** 1986
- **Acreage:** 62 acres
- **County:** Webster
- **Division with Administrative Responsibility:** Forestry Division, Southwest Region
- **Division with Maintenance Responsibility:** Forestry Division, Southwest Region
- **Statements of Purpose:**
 - A. Strategic Direction**

Rader Access will be managed for fishing opportunities and recreation. Emphasis will be placed on practices that will benefit the natural communities found on the area and species that they support. Fishing, hunting, trapping, hiking, and nature viewing are uses of the property and should continue to be encouraged.
 - B. Desired Future Condition**

The desired future condition of Rader Access is a developed river access that promotes recreation along the Osage Fork of the Gasconade River.
 - C. Federal Aid Statement**

This area, or a portion thereof, was developed with Land and Water Conservation Fund dollars to provide land or facilities for public outdoor recreation.

GENERAL INFORMATION AND CONDITIONS

- I. Special Considerations**
 - A. Priority Areas:** The Nature Conservancy Priority Stream Reach (Osage Fork Gasconade River)
 - B. Natural Areas:** None
- II. Important Natural Features and Resources**
 - A. Species of Conservation Concern:** Species of conservation concern are known from this area. Area Managers should consult the Natural Heritage Database annually and review all management activities with the Natural History Biologist.
 - B. Caves:** None
 - C. Springs:** Yes, records kept with MDC Natural History Biologist.
- III. Existing Infrastructure**
 - Roads: Interior roads – 0.3 miles
 - Parking Lots: 2

IV. Area Restrictions or Limitations

- A. **Deed restrictions or ownership considerations:** None
- B. **Federal Interest:** This land must provide land/facilities for public outdoor recreation in perpetuity. Federal funds may also be used in the management of this land. Fish and wildlife agencies may not allow recreational activities and related facilities that would interfere with the purpose for which the State is managing the land. Other uses may be acceptable and must be assessed in each specific situation through the MDC Special Use Permit Policy.
- C. **Easements:** State Highway Commission of Missouri (MODOT) for Hwy ZZ (Easement was part of MDC purchase of the land).
- D. **Cultural resources findings:** No known cultural resources.
- E. **Hazards and hazardous materials:** None observed.
- F. **Endangered species:** None observed.
- G. **Boundary Issues:** None known.

MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

V. Terrestrial Resource Management Considerations

Challenges and Opportunities

- 1) The area is comprised primarily of mixed oak-hickory upland forests, woodlands, and bottomland fields.
- 2) Exotic invasive species on the area include sericea lespedeza (*Lespedeza cuneata*), tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea*), Johnson grass (*Sorghum halepense*), spotted knapweed (*Centaurea maculosa*), teasel (*Dipsacus spp.*) and Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*).
- 3) Use prescribed fire and edge development to improve upland wildlife habitat. Edge development is creating a transition zone of shrubs and/or small trees between the open field and the mature woodland. This “edge” benefits a variety of wildlife species by providing cover for nesting, protection from weather and predators, and a food source (berries, seeds, browse, and insects).

Management Objective 1: (Forestry) Manage riparian forests and woodlands to ensure natural community health and diversity.

Strategy 1: Maintain a diversity of tree age classes that will provide both varying wildlife habitat as well as resiliency to biotic and abiotic damaging agents.

Management Objective 2: (Forestry/Wildlife) Maintain and enhance upland habitat specifically targeting ground-nesting birds and upland wildlife.

Strategy 1: Utilize prescribed fire on old field sites to reduce woody invasion and promote warm season grasses and forbs.

Strategy 2: Implement edge feathering around wildlife openings/food plots.

Strategy 3: Establish and maintain legumes, cool season grasses, and warm season grasses in old field sites.

Management Objective 3: (Wildlife/Forestry) Reduce invasive and exotic species to improve wildlife habitat.

Strategy 1: Assess exotic and invasive species to guide management work.

Strategy 2: Manage exotic and/or invasive native species using chemical, mechanical, and biological methods.

VI. Aquatic Resource Management Considerations

Challenges and Opportunities

- 1) Aquatic features consist of approximately 0.6 miles of permanently flowing stream and one small spring.
- 2) Fishing opportunities are available on the area on the Osage Fork Gasconade River. This is a fifth order stream at this location.
- 3) The Osage Fork Gasconade River does not maintain floatable conditions year-round.

Management Objective 1: (Fisheries/Forestry) Protect and enhance area aquatic features.

Strategy 1: Maintain a protective vegetated buffer around the small spring.

Management Objective 2: (Forestry/Fisheries/Wildlife) Evaluate and, as needed, expand riparian corridors as recommended in the Stream and Watershed Management Guidelines, 2009.

Strategy 1: Maintain riparian corridors by allowing natural regeneration of suitable native woody vegetation. Exotic and invasive species should be managed under current invasive species policies.

Strategy 2: Implement stream management Best Management Practices (BMPs) on all area streams following the Stream and Watershed Management Guidelines, 2009.

Management Objective 3: (Forestry/Fisheries/Wildlife) Implement appropriate watershed BMPs.

Strategy 1: Implement State Forest Management Guidelines during all timber management activities.

Strategy 2: Manage access road utilizing appropriate BMPs to minimize runoff and sedimentation as recommended in the Missouri Watershed Protection Practices, 2006.

VII. Public Use Management Considerations

Challenges and Opportunities

- 1) The public uses this access to reach the river via the MODOT easement. Add a gravel boat ramp for canoes and small gigging boats.

Management Objective 1: (Forestry) Provide recreational opportunities for fishing, hunting, trapping, wildlife observation, and natural resource education.

Strategy 1: Maintain access road.

Management Objective 2: (Forestry/Wildlife/Protection/Private Land Services) Maintain adjoining private landowner relationships.

Strategy 1: Contact adjacent landowners when conducting activities that may impact them.

Strategy 2: Provide educational and cost-share opportunities to adjoining landowners that wish to become engaged in land management activities.

Management Objective 3: (Protection/Forestry) Routinely patrol the area and report unauthorized activities.

Strategy 1: Engage regular users and neighbors in observation of the type and amount of public use occurring on the area.

Strategy 2: Maintain cooperative working relationship with the Webster County Sheriff's Office to maintain an enforcement presence on the area.

Strategy 3: Post and maintain area signboards with information regarding authorized public uses of the area.

VIII. Administrative Considerations

Challenges and Opportunities

- 1) Acquisition of additional land is not a priority. If neighboring land were offered for purchase, desirable parcels should meet current Department Acquisition priorities.

Management Objective 1: (Forestry) Maintain clearly identifiable property boundaries.

Strategy 1: Paint boundaries on a 5-7 year cycle with standard blue boundary marking paint.

Strategy 2: Maintain appropriate signage.

MANAGEMENT TIMETABLE

Strategies are considered ongoing unless listed in the following table:

	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
Terrestrial Resource Management										
Objective 2										
Strategy 1	X			X			X			X
Strategy 2		X						X		
Administrative Considerations										
Objective 1										
Strategy 1		X						X		

APPENDICES

Area Background:

The Nickell tract was purchased in 1986. It is 62 acres. The Rader Access is located in the historic town of Rader. It was the first stream area purchased in Webster County by the Conservation Department. The area is typical upland oak-hickory forest/woodland with naturally occurring water. The south boundary of the area is the Osage Fork Gasconade River. This area occurs in the Ozark Highlands Section, Central Plateau Subsection, and Upper Gasconade Oak Woodland Dissected Plains Land Type Association.

Current Land and Water Types

Land/Water Type	Acres	Miles	% of Area
Oldfield/grassland	40		64
Woodlands	22		36
Flatwoods	0.3		>1
Total	62		100
Stream Frontage (1 st order and above)		0.6	
5 th order stream		0.6	

Public Input Summary:

The draft Rader Access Area Management Plan was available for a public comment period October 1 - October 31, 2013. The Missouri Department of Conservation received no comments during this time period.

References

Missouri Watershed Protection Practice Manual. 2006. Missouri Department of Conservation. http://mdc.mo.gov/sites/default/files/resources/2010/07/9331_6294.pdf.

Missouri Woody Biomass Harvesting BMP Manual. Missouri Department of Conservation. http://mdc.mo.gov/sites/default/files/resources/2010/09/woody_biomass_harvesting_bmp_book.pdf.

MDC (Missouri Department of Conservation). 2009. Watershed and stream management guidelines for lands and waters managed by Missouri Department of Conservation. MDC. Jefferson City, MO.

Maps

Figure 1: Rader Access Area Map

Figure 2: Rader Access Area Brochure Map

Figure 3: Proximity Map

Figure 1. Rader Access Area Map

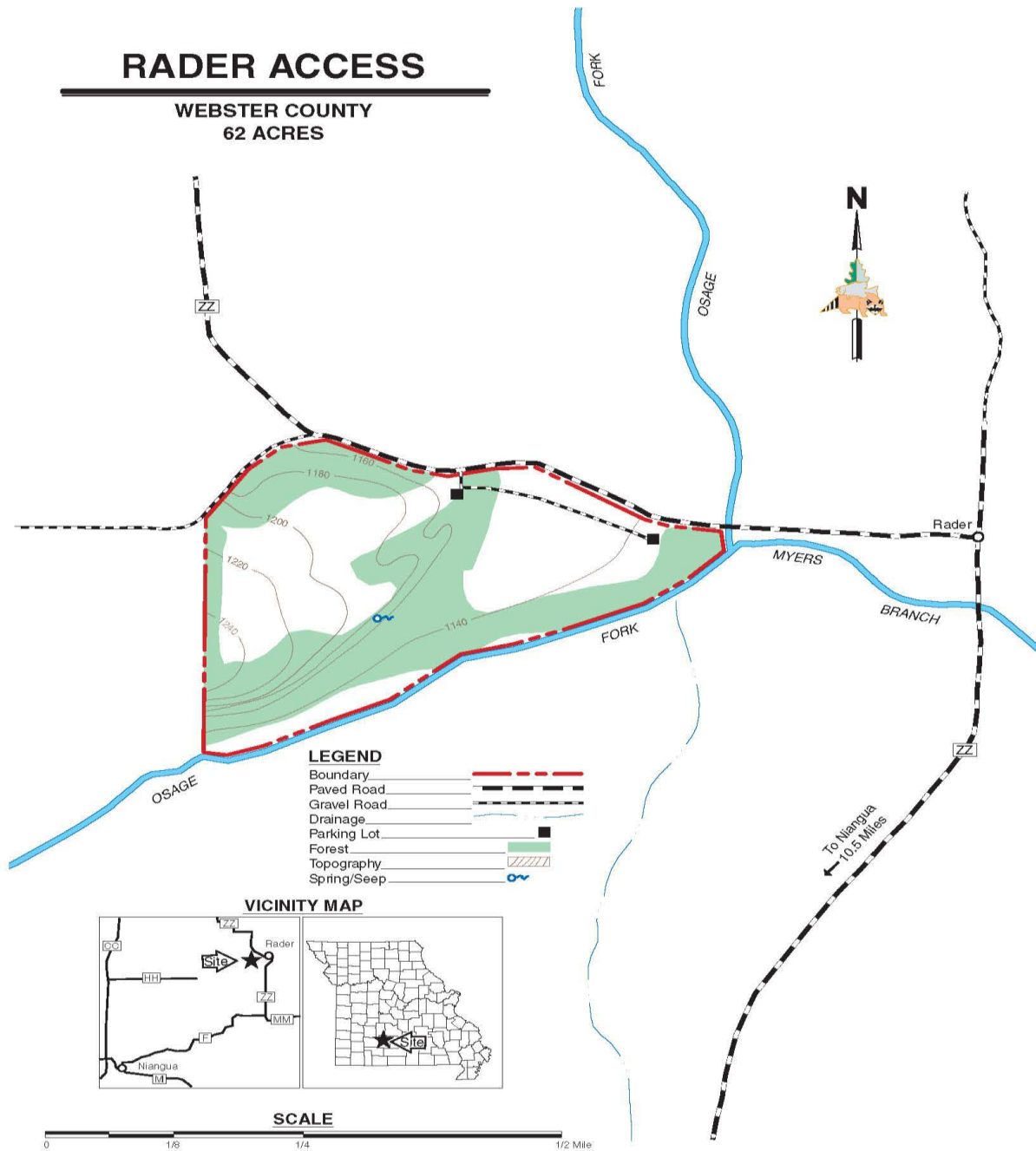


Figure 2. Rader Access Area Brochure Map

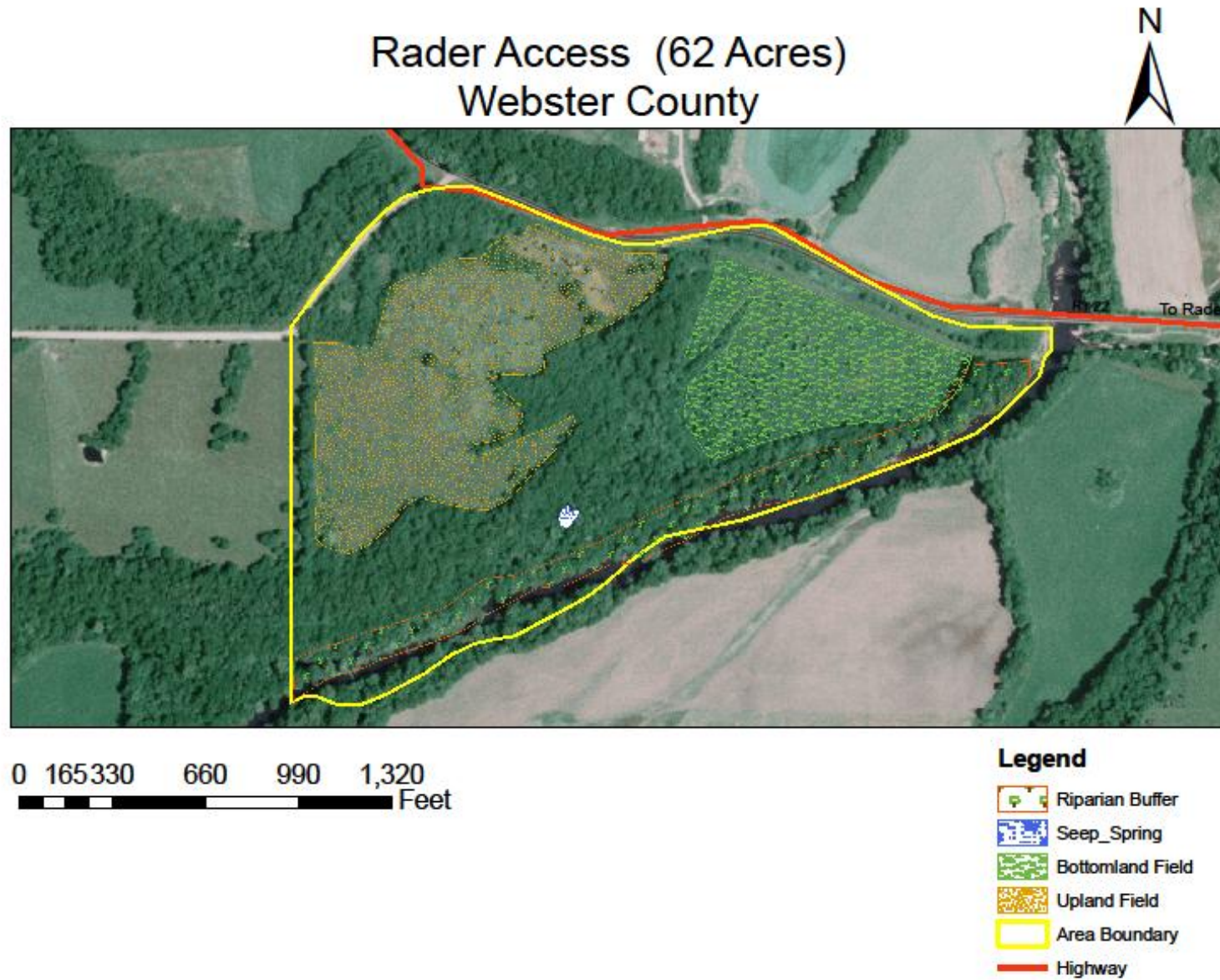


Figure 3. Rader Access Proximity Map

